

CHESTERTON

Urban District Council.

REPORT

For the Year 1904,

BY

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Cambridge :
FABB & TYLER, GUILDHALL STREET.
1905.

Chesterton Urban District Council.

REPORT.

I beg leave to communicate to the Chesterton Urban District Council my Annual Report for the year 1904, on "the conditions affecting the health in the District and the means for improving those conditions," and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the "Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health," issued by the Local Government Board, October, 1904, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order, and give information which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the Memorandum will make clear the intention of the Local Government Board:—

"As subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain, through Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, not only definite general information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidentally or by action of the local authority, the following deserve especially to be borne in mind:

"Physical features and general character of the district.

"House accommodation, especially of the working classes; its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open spaces about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses.

"Sewerage and drainage; its sufficiency in all parts of the district. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.

"Excremental disposal: system in vogue; defects, if any.

"Removal and disposal of house refuse—whether by public scavengers or occupiers: frequency and method.

"Water Supply of the district or its several parts; its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.

"Places over which the Council have supervision, *e.g.*, lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, factories and workshops and offensive trades.

"Nuisances: proceedings for their abatement—any remaining unabated.

"Methods of dealing with infectious diseases: notification, isolation hospital accommodation and its sufficiency, disinfection.

"With regard to such points it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board and of the County Council as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies."

VITAL STATISTICS.

I estimate the population of the district to the middle of the year to be 10,376, and this number I have used in making the calculations of Vital Statistics, which are as follows:—

Vital Statistics
Estimate of
Population.

The total number of deaths registered within the district is 142; the deaths in Public Institutions outside the district of persons belonging thereto are respectively 15 in Addenbrooke's Hospital and 3 in Fulbourn Asylum, which must be added, while 17 which have occurred in the Union Workhouse and 1 which has occurred in H.M. Prison of persons not belonging to the district, must be subtracted. The corrected number is 142 (80 males and 62 females), equal to a death-rate from all causes of 13·6 per thousand living per annum; the mean rate for the previous ten years is 12·6. The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1904 is given as 16·2 in the summary of the Registrar General, contained in the appendix to his report for the last quarter of the year.

Deaths and
Death-rate.

I may here remark that I have not included in the total deaths 4 which occurred in Cambridge of persons belonging to the district who did not die in a Public Institution, and on that account according to the meaning of "Residents," see notes to Table 1, must be excluded. For a like reason one death which occurred in the district of a person belonging to Cambridge is included in the total deaths. If the above corrections were made the total number of deaths belonging to the district would be 145, and the death-rate 13·9 per thousand.

The deaths from the principal epidemic diseases are:— From Measles 1, Diphtheria 1, and Diarrhoea 9 (all under 5 years of age), equal to an annual death-rate from these diseases of 1·06 per thousand living. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 0·29.

Epidemic
Mortality

The total number of births registered is 254 (131 males and 123 females), equal to a birth-rate of 24·4. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 25·5. The birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1904 is given as 27·9, which is 0·5 per thousand below the rate in 1903, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

Births and
Birth-rate.

The deaths of children under one year of age amount to 38, and are in a ratio of 149 to 1000 registered births, and is the highest rate recorded since the year 1893. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 100.

Infantile
Mortality.

There is an increase in the Mortality from Phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, and a decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer.

Diarrhœa. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa among persons belonging to the district is 9, and the death-rate is 0·86 per thousand.

Phthisis. The number of deaths from Phthisis among persons belonging to the district is 8, and the death-rate is 0·77 per thousand.

Cancer. The number of deaths from Cancer among persons belonging to the district is 9, and the death-rate is 0·86 per thousand.

The deaths and death-rate from Diarrhœa, Phthisis and Cancer respectively in the district among persons belonging thereto for the previous ten years are set out in the following table :—

	Diarrhœa.		Phthisis.		Cancer.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1894	0	0·00	11	1·35	6	0·73
1895	2	0·23	13	1·55	4	0·47
1896	4	0·46	9	1·05	2	0·23
1897	2	0·22	22	2·51	12	1·37
1898	8	0·89	10	1·11	6	0·66
1899	6	0·65	9	0·98	8	0·87
1900	2	0·21	12	1·27	9	0·95
1901	4	0·41	10	1·04	8	0·83
1902	1	0·10	9	0·91	11	1·11
1903	0	0·00	7	0·69	15	1·48
<hr/>						
Annual averages for years.						
1894–1903	2·9	0·31	11·2	1·22	8·1	0·89

DISEASE INCIDENCE.

**Disease
Incidence.**

Disease of an infectious character has been less prevalent than during the two previous years. The number of cases notified during the year is 35 (four fatal), equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 3·37. The number of cases notified during each of the ten years 1894–1903 is as follows :—7 in 1894, 22 in 1895, 39 in 1896, 24 in 1897, 28 in 1898, 48 in 1899, 55 in 1900, 21 in 1901, 45 in 1902 and 49 in 1903, total 338; equal to a mean case rate per thousand of the population of 3·71.

Smallpox.

No case of Small Pox has been notified in the district during the year, and only thirteen cases (none fatal) have been notified in the district during the previous ten years, viz., 7 in 1902, and 6 in 1903.

Twenty-four cases (none fatal) of Scarlet Fever have been notified during the year, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 2·32. All the cases occurred in New Chesterton.

Scarlet Fever.

Between January 2 and February 4 seven cases in five households were notified, but no common cause to account for these could be ascertained.

No further cases occurred till July 16, when a solitary case was notified, and there is a possibility that the infection was introduced from without the district. On August 17 another case was notified, which could not be accounted for. Between October 14 and December 21 fifteen cases in twelve households were notified. The introduction of the disease into the first household assailed may have been due to a visit to Cambridge; in another instance the disease was certainly imported from Shoreditch, from whence the patient had returned home ill three days before the notification of the case. With regard to the remaining cases, enquiry elicited there was no common milk supply, and no social intercourse between the families, but as several of the patients attended St. Luke's Schools, the schools were closed as a precautionary measure.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during each of the ten years 1894—1904 are set out in the following table:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total.
Cases	1	9	25	8	7	25	27	10	26	33	171
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2

Mean case rate 1·88; mean mortality rate 0·02.

Ten years' deaths, per cent. of cases 1·17.

Four cases of Diphtheria (one fatal) have been notified, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 0·38.

Diphtheria.

Two cases in one household at Old Chesterton were notified on February 5, one of which proved fatal; the sanitary conditions were not satisfactory and no other cause to account for the disease could be ascertained. One case, notified on June 26, also occurred in Old Chesterton, but as bacterial examination of a rubbing from the throat gave a negative result, there is therefore some possible doubt as to the real nature of the case. One case, notified on August 22, occurred at New Chesterton. This patient, who was visiting a relative in Chesterton, without doubt contracted the disease at Lowestoft, whilst on a Summer holiday, from a brother, who developed the disease a few days after arrival there, and died in the Isolation Hospital at that place. Bacterial examination of rubbings from the throat of this patient and one of his

“contacts” having revealed the presence of the diphtheria bacillus, prophylactic injections of Diphtheria Antitoxin Serum were given, and no further cases occurred.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified, and the number of deaths registered in the district during each of the ten years 1894—1903 are set out in the following table:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total.
Cases ...	1	4	2	4	6	14	20	7	4	3	65
Deaths ...	—	2	1	1	1	8	3	—	1	—	17

Mean case rate 0·71; mean mortality rate 0·18; ten years' deaths per cent. of cases 26·1.

Typhoid Fever.

Only one case of Typhoid Fever has been notified during the year; the patient may have contracted the disease from the ingestion of Ice Creams at Yarmouth, where she had been staying for several weeks, especially as she developed the disease a few days after her return home.

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during each of the ten years 1894—1903 are set out in the following table:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total.
Cases ...	1	3	3	4	12	4	2	4	—	4	37
Deaths ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5

Mean case rate 0·40; mean mortality rate, 0·05; ten years' deaths per cent. of cases 13·5

Puerperal Fever

One fatal case of Puerperal Fever has been notified during the year. During the previous ten years five cases have been notified, four of which proved fatal.

Erysipelas.

Five cases of Erysipelas (two fatal) have been notified during the year, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 0·48.

The number of cases of Erysipelas notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during each of the ten years 1894—1903 are set out in the following table:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total.
Cases	2	6	8	6	3	5	6	—	8	3	47
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Mean case rate 0·51; mean mortality rate 0·01; ten years' deaths per cent of cases 2·1.

Other Epidemic Diseases.

No case of Cholera, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever or Plague has been notified during the year, or in any of the ten years 1894—1903.

Measles.

Of the other epidemic but non notifiable diseases, Measles prevailed in Old Chesterton during November and December, and caused one death and necessitated the closure of the schools for several weeks.

PHYSICAL FEATURES and GENERAL CHARACTER of the DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Chesterton lies on the North side of the Borough of Cambridge, and on the left bank of the Cam, and consists of two separate parts, the ancient village to the East and a much larger new district to the West. The new part slopes down from high ground in the North towards the river and is about 60 feet above ordnance datum. The part of New Chesterton near the river and the old village is about 23 feet above ordnance datum. A large portion of the district lies on River Gravels and Alluvium resting upon a substratum of Blue Gault, which in many places appears within a foot or so of the surface. There is included in the area of the district a good deal of agricultural land.

Physical
Features, &c.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The house accommodation of the district is generally good, the houses in the new part having been built within the period in which the new building by-laws have been operative. In the ancient part of the district there are a few houses of the more primitive type. Most of the houses have ample air space around them, although a few of the earlier streets in the new part are somewhat narrow, but even here the dwellings have in general ample air space at the back.

House
Accommoda-
tion.

During the year one hundred and sixteen new houses have been erected or are in course of erection, and include about forty of a size and of such a rent as come within the means of the poorer artisan.

Two tenements in Cave's Yard which were found to be in a filthy condition have been thoroughly cleansed.

Two cases of overcrowding in Water Street, Old Chesterton, have been reported during the year; one has been satisfactorily abated by the removal of the family to a larger dwelling, and the other by the removal of some members of the family.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewerage of the district is at the present time adequate for purposes of sewage and storm water, and is on the partial separate system. The sewers join with the Cambridge system of sewers at the Pumping Station; they are adequately ventilated by manholes in the roadways and by shafts.

An extension of the sewer in Union Road has been made to take the drainage of some newly erected houses, thus averting the necessity of cesspools; several of the older sewers have been overhauled and cleansed.

In consequence of nuisances caused by the escape of sewer gas from a number of sewer ventilators at the street level, twenty-four new ventilating shafts have been erected and the street gratings sealed.

Several sewer surface ventilators in the low land near the river have been raised above the high flood level of the river to prevent the inflow of river water to the sewers.

Fifty-two house connections to the sewer for the accommodation of one hundred and eight houses in various parts of the district have been made, and all the sewers in the district provided with manholes have been examined at least six times during the year, and flushed and cleansed once each quarter.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

Excrement Disposal.

The excrement disposal, with the exception of a few outlying and isolated premises, is upon the water carriage system. The sewage is disposed of by the Cambridge Corporation at their Sewage Farm, which is situated within this district.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Removal of Refuse.

The Local Authority undertake the removal of all house refuse, and also garden refuse from gardens attached to houses, twice in each week. The Contract entered into for this purpose provides for its collection and removal to the Cambridge Refuse Destructor.

WATER SUPPLY.

The vast majority of the houses are supplied by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company ; a few houses in the old village and in the agricultural area of the district are supplied from wells. Water Supply.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

The Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been visited from time to time, or as occasion required. A more systematic inspection of these places would be desirable. Inspections.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, imposes several new and important powers and duties on the District Council. Factories and Workshops.

The following is a summary of the Factories and Workshops in the District :—

Factories—2 Woodworkers, 2 Millers and Corn Grinders, 1 Racket and Bat Maker, 1 Scientific Instrument Maker, 1 Confectionery and 1 Laundry. One of the above employ more than forty persons.

Workshops—4 Boatbuilders, 3 Cycle Works, 8 Carpenters and Builders, 13 Bakehouses, 1 Foundry, 1 Hosier, 23 Laundries, 2 Painters, 17 Shoemakers, 21 Tailors, 4 Upholsterers and 2 Whitesmiths, total 99.

Homework—During the year a list containing the addresses of 85 outworkers residing in the district has been received from the Borough of Cambridge.

Two references from H.M. Inspector of Factories have been received during the year ; one as to the occupation of a workshop by a tailor, and the other as to sanitary defects at a Laundry. With regard to the latter notice was served on the owner and the defects were satisfactorily remedied.

No systematic work has yet been attempted by the Council for the regular inspection of workshops, etc., but I think it desirable that this important work should be undertaken with as little delay as possible.

NUISANCES.

Nuisances.

A nuisance arising from manure and offal from a slaughter-house being deposited too near the highway was, on the proprietor's attention being called to it, immediately abated by the removal of the offensive matter, and there has been no recurrence of the nuisance.

A legal difficulty arose as to the procedure to abolish a nuisance caused by a blocked drain over which two new houses had been erected. The difficulty was eventually overcome by the provision of a new drain to the old house to which the drain belonged, and the disuse of the old drain.

At Union Road a nuisance arising in a yard common to ten cottages from defective drainage and accumulation of refuse, &c., has been abated by cleansing and repairing the drain and removing the refuse, &c.

The Nuisances dealt with are set out in detail in the Inspector of Nuisances' Report, which is appended hereto.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Isolation Hospital, etc.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases are by notification followed by enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases. There is no Isolation Hospital in the district, but twelve cases of Scarlet Fever have been removed to the Cambridge Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, by arrangement with the Cambridge Borough Council, who have now recently signified their willingness to accept cases of Diphtheria also.

In instances where the cases are not removed, advice is given as to safe isolation at home. The Schools Authorities are informed of the households in which Infectious Diseases have appeared, with a request to exclude all the members until they are free from infection; but where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread, the schools are asked to be closed; in this regard in consequence of the appearance of Scarlet Fever amongst the Scholars of St. Luke's Schools, and Measles amongst children in Old Chesterton, the schools in both districts were closed for several weeks.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria prophylactic doses of Antitoxin are recommended for the protection of all

persons known to have been exposed to the chances of infection, and bacterial examination of rubbings from their throats and nasal passages is recommended for the discovery of any unsuspected case of the disease.

At the conclusion of a case the infected rooms and articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants, and as there is no machinery in the district for disinfection by heat or steam, arrangements have been made with the Cambridge Borough Council for the disinfection of bedding at their disinfecting station.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Adoptive Acts in operation in the district are the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Adoptive Acts.

All the above remarks, together with the tables of statistics required by the Local Government Board, and the Inspector's record of work, I respectfully submit to the Urban District Council.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON.

Chesterton Urban District Council.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY WORK COMPLETED IN THE YEAR 1904.

Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other refuse removed	2
Cases of Overcrowding reported and abated	2
Houses, premises, etc., inspected	51
House drains repaired	22
House drains ventilated	10
Houses, Premises, etc., disinfected after an illness of an infectious character	26
Notices for abatement of Nuisances	8
Samples of water taken	0
Wholesome water supply provided... ..	1
Yards to dwellings cleansed... ..	1
Filthy dwellings cleansed	2
Slaughter houses inspected	7
Legal Proceedings—Summonses	0

J. D. BLAND,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

For the Whole District of Chesterton.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the year 1904 and the antecedent ten years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES*					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894...	8141	258	31·6	24	93	107	13·1	18	13	5	99	12·1
1895...	8339	248	29·7	31	125	135	16·1	32	26	7	116	13·9
1896...	8544	211	24·6	24	113	105	12·2	20	15	8	98	11·4
1897...	8753	257	29·3	25	97	144	16·4	21	19	4	129	14·7
1898...	8962	237	26·4	28	118	162	18·0	36	31	4	135	15·0
1899...	9136	219	23·9	19	86	117	12·8	28	20	12	109	11·9
1900...	9411	238	25·2	32	134	137	14·5	21	14	11	134	14·2
1901...	9591	218	22·7	23	105	117	12·2	30	25	13	105	10·9
1902...	9886	233	23·5	22	94	131	13·2	27	23	10	118	11·9
1903...	10128	199	19·6	11	55	110	10·8	25	17	14	107	10·5
Averages for years 1894-1903	9089	231	25·5	23	100	126	13·8	26	20	9	115	12·6
1904...	10376	254	24·4	35	137	142	13·6	24	18	18	142†	13·6

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these and the following tables are the Union Workhouse, Addenbrooke's Hospital and Fulbourn Asylum.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)..... 2,778

Total population at all ages.....9,591

Number of inhabited houses.....2,195

Average number of persons per house..... 4·3

At Census
of 1901

† This number does not include 4 deaths of persons belonging to the district, but does include 1 death of a person not belonging to the district, as death in each instance occurred elsewhere than in a Public Institution.

TABLE II.

Omitted by direction of the Local Government Board as needless for small and undivided districts.

TABLE III.

Chesterton Urban District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever	24	...	3	17	3	1	...	12
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS... ..	35	...	8	19	4	4	...	12

NOTE.—There is no Isolation Hospital in the District, but by arrangement between the Council and the Cambridge Borough Council cases are admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital and Smallpox Hospital respectively.

TABLE IV.

Chesterton Urban District.

Causes of Death at several age periods during the year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at the subjoined Ages.							Total deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District. 9
	All ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (See notes on next page)	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis. (See notes on next page)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other septic diseases	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	1
Other tubercular diseases	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant disease	9	...	...	...	...	7	2	1
Bronchitis... ..	5	2	1	...	...	2	...	...
Pneumonia	16	4	6	...	1	4	1	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism: Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of Par- turation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	14	...	...	...	...	5	9	5
Accidents	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	..
Not certified	7	4	...	...	...	3	...	...
All other causes	46	13	...	1	1	9	22	17
All causes	142*	38	14	3	5	45	37	24

See Notes on next page.

*This number does not include 4 deaths of persons belonging to the district, but does include 1 death of a person not belonging to the district; as death in each instance occurred elsewhere than in a Public Institution.

NOTES.

- (a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2-8 of this Table.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of this Table.
- (d) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health has reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa."

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Puerperal Fever," and "Cancer" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.